

3-17-1969

## Kabul Times (March 17, 1969, vol. 7, no. 295)

Bakhtar News Agency

Follow this and additional works at: <https://digitalcommons.unomaha.edu/kabultimes>

 Part of the [International and Area Studies Commons](#)

---

### Recommended Citation

Bakhtar News Agency, "Kabul Times (March 17, 1969, vol. 7, no. 295)" (1969). *Kabul Times*. 2008.  
<https://digitalcommons.unomaha.edu/kabultimes/2008>

This Newspaper is brought to you for free and open access by the Digitized Newspaper Archives at DigitalCommons@UNO. It has been accepted for inclusion in Kabul Times by an authorized administrator of DigitalCommons@UNO. For more information, please contact [unodigitalcommons@unomaha.edu](mailto:unodigitalcommons@unomaha.edu).





FOR SHEER  
DELIGHT



# THE KABUL TIMES

ROAMER  
OF SWITZERLAND  
...the swiss quality watch of  
worldwide reputation

VOL. VII, NO. 295

KABUL, MONDAY MARCH 17, 1969 (HOOT 26, 1347 S.H.)

PRICE AF. 4

## PLANNING MINISTRY PREPARES LIST FOR ADB ASSISTANCE

**By Haider Nazari Abed**  
The Planning Ministry has prepared a complete list of the projects which may be aided by the Asian Development Bank. The names and details of the projects have been forwarded to the Asian Development Bank.

Small irrigation projects, plans for feeder roads provision of telephones, water, mine surveys, construction of feeder roads, provision of telephones, water supply, electricity and canalisation facilities in the industrial area of Kabul are some of the projects which have been proposed to the bank, an official of the Planning Ministry said.

The Ministry has also prepared a complete list of the projects which the bank could help in a second stage. These include: financing an

experimental farm in Karakul sheep, purchase of the machinery needed for the raising of the cotton yield in the Helmand Valley, assistance to the Agricultural Bank, and offering loans for the Industrial Bank.

The proposals of the Ministry are under full consideration of the Bank. A team of experts from the Bank visited Afghanistan between February 13-27 this year and held talks with the authorities in Kabul. Their views along with the proposed projects which are to be aided by the Asian Bank are now in Manila pending a decision by the Board of Directors of the Bank, an official of the ministry said.

The Asian Bank was established two years ago and Afghanistan has been a member since its inception.

## Home news in briefs

KABUL, March 17, (Bakhtar).—The Ambassador of France, Andre Neire, paid a courtesy call on the Minister of Education Dr. Mohammad Akram in his office yesterday morning.

KABUL, March 17, (Bakhtar).—A telegram of sympathy has been sent to the Red Lion and Sun Society of Iran by the Afghan Red Crescent Society on the losses incurred due to floods in northern parts of Iran.

KABUL, March 17, (Bakhtar).—The chairman of Indian Women Association, Mrs. Ashok Mehta, presented a cheque for Af. 30,000 to the Mothers Fund of the Women's Institute yesterday. The money was accepted by the president of the Afghan Women's Institute, Mrs. Saleha Farouq Etemadi with thanks. The money was collected in a fund raising campaign held in the Indian embassy last week. Mrs. Mehta and other members of the Indian Women's Association have become honorary members of the Afghan Women's Institute.

TASHKARGAH, March 17, (Bakhtar).—The Minister of Justice Professor Mohammad Asghar visited the prison here yesterday. He also went through some of the petitions handed in by the prisoners. The minister asked for closer cooperation between the police and the attorney general's offices. He later visited the carpentry and laundry plant, and left for Kandahar in the afternoon.

CHARIKAR, March 17, (Bakhtar).—The first stage of the expansion of the Charikar electricity plant was completed yesterday. According to the plan, the main st-

## Pope reiterates Church control over doctrines

VATICAN CITY, March 17, (AP).—Pope Paul yesterday warned Christians against overthrowing doctrines and reiterated the Roman Catholic Church's control in matters of faith.

He told crowds in Saint Peter's square "Some Christians are tempted today to form their own idea of a secularised Christianity without precise doctrinal content adapted to various human, social and political situations."

He added: "Although it is true that sacred matters must be purified of so many abusive and superstitious vegetations, it is also true that this place has its sovereign and legitimate existence, and that it is with faith of which the church is mistress that we can enter it."

The Pope said that modern man was "less prepared than ever" for Easter this year.

## CORRECTION

The budget figures published in the Kabul Times Sunday March 16, 1969 issue do not add up correctly. The total budget is Af. 7,543,000,000. The regular expenditure of the administration is Af. 5,126,000,000 and the amount allocated for development projects is Af. 2,417,000,000.

## Iranian court minister leaves for home

KABUL, March 17, (Bakhtar).—Asadullah Alam, the minister of court of Iran, who came here on a short visit at the invitation of Minister of Court Ali Mohammad, left here for Tehran yesterday.

Alam, and members of his entourage were seen off at the Kabul international airport by Ali Mohammad, officials of the ministries of Court and Foreign Affairs, the ambassador of Iran and members of the Iranian embassy.

Assadullah Alam paid a call on His Royal Highness Marshal Shah Wali Khan Ghazi in his home at 7:30 p.m. on Saturday evening.

During his visit here, Alam was received in audience by His Majesty. He also visited Farm No. 3 in Jalalabad, a large plantation built on newly reclaimed land in Nangarhar Valley.

## Vegetable seed distributed to nation's farmers

KABUL, March 17, (Bakhtar).—The Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation has a stock of 3250 kilograms of improved vegetable seeds for distribution to the farmers in the country during the current season.

Out of this, 300 kilograms have been sent to the remote provinces, and the rest will be distributed among the farmers in Kabul, Maidan, Ghazni, Logar, Paktia, Bamian and Kapisa.

Seeds of such vegetables as onion, tomatoes, sweet pepper, cauliflower, cabbage, beans, watermelon lettuce, pumpkins, radish, turnips, Baracoli, Brussels sprouts and sugar beets, are included in the stock.

Another 2000 kilos of improved seeds of these vegetables are available for sale to the general public in the ministry.

The ministry also plans to distribute some saplings of the vegetables.

The ministry has also distributed in the past six days 1100 sacks of Larmahoo wheat seed to Maidan farmers.

## Brezhnev heads USSR team to Warsaw Pact talks

BUDAPEST, March 17, (Reuters).—A top-level Soviet delegation headed by Communist Party leader Leonid Brezhnev arrived here yesterday for Warsaw Pact talks opening today.

Observers here thought the talks, the first full Warsaw Pact summit for more than a year, would be widened to cover the recent armed clashes on the Soviet Union's far eastern border with China.

Hungarian leaders gave the Soviet delegation, which included Premier Alexei Kosygin and party secretary Konstantin Katushev, a red carpet welcome, as the Russian's special train pulled in Budapest west railway station.

Score of uniformed police and plain clothes security men guarded the approaches.

Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko and Defence Minister Marshal Andrei Grechko are also included in the Soviet delegation. Marshal Grechko left separately from Moscow.

The Soviet commander-in-chief of the seven nation Warsaw Pact joint armed forces, Marshal Ivan Yakubovskiy, and his chief of staff, General Sergei Shtemenko, accompanied Brezhnev.

Preparations for the meeting went ahead in Hungary's neo-gothic parliament building on the Danube's left bank.

Official delegation cars shuttled to and from the building where flags of member states—some bedraggled with colours running after an almost incessant downpour from leaden skies—hung over the main entrance.

Informed sources said they considered unlikely that the session would last longer than three days. Some even thought the leaders might conclude their business in one day.

Sources said that military and political topics were likely to dominate the discussions, although eco-

omic matters might also be touched on.

The Warsaw Pact allies were expected to hear a report from the Soviet chiefs on prospects for high-level negotiations with the new United States administration on disarmament and other issues.

There may be discussion of President Nixon's compromise decision to deploy a modified Anti-Ballistic Missile (ABM) system, but East European sources here considered this was rather an issue for direct negotiation between the Kremlin and Washington.

The leaders may also deal with plans, which have been discussed for more than a year, for changes in the Warsaw Pact command structure.

Some observers thought the gathering was intended by the Kremlin to demonstrate a "closing of ranks" within the pact despite strains imposed by events of the turbulent 12 months since the last meeting.

## Pak situation gradually deteriorating

LONDON, March 17, (AFP).—The situation in Pakistan is going from "bad to worse", the Guardian newspaper said today.

"Pakistan's opposition has now won the concessions it was united in asking for: That President Ayub Khan should go and that system of autocracy should go with him. He again promised both these things at last week's meeting in Rawalpindi."

"But there have been other grievances behind the riots and strikes of the past few weeks."

"On these, the Rawalpindi meeting produced neither concessions from the government nor unity of purpose among the opposition. A dangerous phase now begins for everybody," said the paper.

"The biggest of the unresolved grievances is the East Pakistanis' demand for autonomy."

"East Pakistan's prospects look especially gloomy. Its geographical

## President Nasser, Hussein discuss Middle East crisis

CAIRO, March 17, (Reuters).—President Nasser and King Hussein of Jordan opened talks on the Middle East crisis here Sunday only hours after Israel launched a new air strike on targets near Amman.

The two leaders had preliminary talks at Kubbeh republican palace soon after the Jordanian monarch's arrival—delayed an hour by the latest armed incident and by a sand-storm.

He was accompanied by prime minister Bahjat al-Talhouni and his Deputy Chief of Staff, major general Mashour Haditha. Foreign Minister Abdel Monem al-Rifai, who has been in Cairo for Arab League discussions on the crisis, joined the party at the airport.

President Nasser and his guest were continuing the discussions before and during dinner at the President's home last evening.

The two leaders were expected to review the whole military situation in the area, exacerbated by last week's clashes along the Suez Canal, in their talks today.

They will also discuss what prospects there are of progress towards a Middle East political settlement as the four chief permanent members of the Security Council prepare to meet in New York.

After a short visit to Saudi Arabia, King Hussein will fly to Washington for talks with President Nixon. It will be Nixon's first meet-

ing with an Arab leader since he took over the presidency.

Last night the king called on the family of General Abdel Monem Riad, the former Egyptian Chief of Staff killed during last week's artillery duel across the Suez Canal.

## Eban says big 4 still far from common ground

WASHINGTON, March 17, (Reuters).—Israeli Foreign Minister Abba Eban said yesterday the big four powers were still far apart in their effort to find a common position for a Middle East peace solution.

Reiterating Israel's complete opposition to the idea of a settlement imposed from outside, Eban said his government was ready to meet and discuss peace with any Arab government or any Arab head of state at any time.

Such a meeting could even place tomorrow morning as far as Israel was concerned, he added during a television interview.

Eban, who spent three days last week conferring with President Nixon and members of his administration, said he found the president wanted to maintain the fidelity of U.S. policy towards Israel.

The foreign minister, who visited London before coming to Washington, said the big four of the United States, Britain, the Soviet Union and France were very far away from a common position.

## U.S., N. Vietnamese troops battle in demilitarised zone

SAIGON, March 17, (Reuters).—American marines battled North Vietnamese troops inside the Demilitarised Zone Saturday shortly before Viet Cong rockets hurtled into Saigon and outlying districts.

The incidents were a double violation of the tacit understanding between ex-president Johnson and Hanoi at the time of the bombing halt of the north last November, and gave fresh impetus to speculation here on possible reprisals.

An American military spokesman declined to speculate but said "I need hardly remind you of President Nixon's statement yesterday that he had made a warning once and there won't be another."

President Nixon warned at a recent press conference in Washing-

## Bourguiba warns Arabs of Israel's military superiority

TUNIS, March 17, (Reuters).—President Habib Bourguiba warned last night that the Arab nations should avoid at all costs a confrontation with Israel in a conventional war.

This would end in disaster, he told the closing session of a Palestine week organised by the General Union of Students here.

Israel's material and technical forces were superior to those of the Arabs, he added.

The President stressed the need for Israel's Arab neighbours to "leave to the Palestinians the task of liberating their country" while offering them all possible help in their armed resistance.

But this, he said, implied the need for those countries to participate in a new light and particularly to renounce their claims and dangerous propaganda against imperialism and their hollow slogans which they chanted out without realising that they thus engaged in the whirlpool of the cold war.

He commended a judicious dose of diplomacy and armed resistance to solve the Palestine problem.

MOSCOW, March 17, (Tass).—The creation and study of the generator on a dynamo glass is the main achievement of the quantum radiophysics laboratory of the physics Institute of the USSR Academy of Sciences in the past year said Academician Nikolai Basov, holder of Lenin and Nobel prizes.

that an "appropriate response" would be made if the shelling of cities continued.

Yesterday's early morning darkness was punctuated with explosions as seven rockets crashed into Saigon and its suburbs sparking a blaze at a shell storage depot six miles southeast of the city centre.

Only one person was hurt in the Saigon bombardment which was the most significant of about 45 shelling against military posts and population centres reported overnight.

A South Vietnamese civilian was hurt at the suspected launching sites in the rice paddies on the far side of the Saigon river, the American spokesman said.

Shelling marked the end of a week of the Viet Cong offensive and came within 24 hours of what the U.S. spokesman termed "enemy initiated activity" in the Demilitarised Zone.

He said North Vietnamese gunners, hiding in the six mile wide strip, Saturday unleashed rockets which hit a village near the Cua Viet river about five miles below the zone.

A S. Vietnamese civilian was killed and six other people were wounded in the attack, he said.

A marine reconnaissance patrol inside the zone sighted the launchings and was rushing to investigate when it clashed with a North Vietnamese force a mile above the southern edge.

## Maulana Bhashani escapes assault on his life

KARACHI, March 17, (Reuters).—The 83-year-old leader of the National Awami party was assaulted and dragged from a train compartment last night in an attempt to kill him.

The white bearded Maulana Abdul Hamid Khan Bhashani suffered minor injuries on his wrist and ankle before aides, travelling with him on the train from Lahore to Karachi, came to his station.

Four youths shouting "we shall kill Bhashani", hurled a bottle at him, smashing the windowpanes, as the train pulled into Shival rescue.

They tore down the trousers of a police officer who tried to stop them entering the compartment, then dragged the political leader from his seat into the corridor before they were beaten off by his aides.

In later whistle-stop speeches from the train Bhashani blamed supporters of right-wing orthodox Moslem groups and said the incident was an attempt on my life inspired by imperialism and its Pakistani stooges.

## Mrs. Martin L. King pleads for reconciliation between races

LONDON, March 17, (Reuters).—The widow of civil rights leader Dr. Martin Luther King Saturday pleaded for a reconciliation between the races as she delivered the first sermon ever made by a woman during an official service at St. Cathedral.

Speaking to a capacity congregation of more than 4,000 people Mrs. King said she saw the dawn of a new social order behind the turbulence and violence of today.

"Now is the time to begin the ministry of reconciliation. Now is the time to challenge the racial oppression of the world. Now is the time to catch the spirit reflected in the life of Martin Luther King junior," she declared.

After the sermon, she appeared to fight back tears as she joined choir and congregation in the singing of the American civil war hymn "the battle hymn of the republic."

Her husband was the first non-Anglican to preach in St. Paul's at an official service. Mrs. King recalled that his visit there was one of the happiest memories of his life.

In a press conference before the sermon, Mrs. King called for an official investigation to find out whether her husband's murder in Memphis, Tennessee, almost a year ago was the result of a conspiracy.

Mrs. King, in London since Friday on a five-day visit, said she had no evidence of a conspiracy to kill her husband and added, "as James Earl Ray pleaded guilty to the assassination I assume he killed my husband."

ing of the American civil war hymn "the battle hymn of the republic."

Her husband was the first non-Anglican to preach in St. Paul's at an official service. Mrs. King recalled that his visit there was one of the happiest memories of his life.

In a press conference before the sermon, Mrs. King called for an official investigation to find out whether her husband's murder in Memphis, Tennessee, almost a year ago was the result of a conspiracy.

Mrs. King, in London since Friday on a five-day visit, said she had no evidence of a conspiracy to kill her husband and added, "as James Earl Ray pleaded guilty to the assassination I assume he killed my husband."

Mrs. King, in London since Friday on a five-day visit, said she had no evidence of a conspiracy to kill her husband and added, "as James Earl Ray pleaded guilty to the assassination I assume he killed my husband."

Mrs. King, in London since Friday on a five-day visit, said she had no evidence of a conspiracy to kill her husband and added, "as James Earl Ray pleaded guilty to the assassination I assume he killed my husband."

Mrs. King, in London since Friday on a five-day visit, said she had no evidence of a conspiracy to kill her husband and added, "as James Earl Ray pleaded guilty to the assassination I assume he killed my husband."

Mrs. King, in London since Friday on a five-day visit, said she had no evidence of a conspiracy to kill her husband and added, "as James Earl Ray pleaded guilty to the assassination I assume he killed my husband."

Mrs. King, in London since Friday on a five-day visit, said she had no evidence of a conspiracy to kill her husband and added, "as James Earl Ray pleaded guilty to the assassination I assume he killed my husband."





## THE KABUL TIMES

Published every day except Friday and Afghan public holiday by the Kabul Times Publishing Agency.

### Food For Thought

Biography, like big game hunting, is one of the recognised forms of sport, and it is as unfair as only sport can be.

Philip Guedalla

### Disarmament talks

The 17 nation disarmament committee is to hold its first meeting this year in Geneva amid hopes of a fresh breakthrough in arms control. Both the Soviet Union and the United States chief delegates have already expressed their willingness to reach agreement on various measures aimed at reaching the goal of general and complete disarmament.

Observers have felt that the recent announcement by the U.S. President Richard Nixon to deploy an anti-missile system to protect the country's strike force might create obstacles in the smooth functioning of the disarmament committee. But it is interesting to note that Alexei Roshchin, the chief Soviet delegate at the talks did not even refer to the issue in his statement when he arrived in Geneva on Sunday.

Although the agenda of the talks is still not known one of the questions likely to be taken up first is a ban on using nuclear weapons in sea beds. Both super powers agree that nuclear armed submarines endanger international peace. The Soviet Union favours the complete ban of such weapons from international waters but the United States thinks that it is enough to ban mass destruction weapons only. Yet there is still enough common ground between these two points of view.

to hope that some measure of agreement might be possible.

Another issue that might be raised, most probably by the eight nonaligned members of the committee, is for a complete test ban treaty to extend the 1963 partial test ban treaty under which only underground explosions were allowed to be carried out by the signatory countries. The main problem here is that of supervision and control of such tests, but it may soon be possible to detect nuclear explosions anywhere without violating sovereignty of any nation.

The halting of the production of fissionable materials for weapons production is another problem that may be taken up at the Geneva disarmament committee. Some members of the committee, notably Britain, might press for an agreement banning the production of chemical and bacteriological weapons, though this issue may be postponed pending a special United Nations report on the subject due to be completed this summer.

We consider it a good omen that the conference is being opened with a great deal of goodwill among the participants and we hope that the deliberations in Geneva will lead to constructive measures for solving one of the most vital issues of modern times.

## HOME PRESS AT A GLANCE

Yesterday's *Hevrad* carried an editorial welcoming the decision of the Supreme Court not to follow judges to stay in one post for more than three years. It said selflessness and piety are the two most essential qualities a judge should possess.

He must never expect to be rewarded by any side of a dispute through giving biased verdicts etc. It is naturally, therefore, that the job of the Supreme Court which is responsible, among other things, for the appointment of judges, will be extremely difficult.

How can one say in advance whether a person can resist temptation and refrain from accepting bribes?

The fact that the Supreme Court has decided to transfer judges from one area to another at the end of every three years will solve this problem to a certain extent.

A judge knowing that he will be going elsewhere after years morally won't accept bribes as readily as one who knows that he is there to stay for much longer.

Also, the people by realising that a judge is there for an indefinite period will think twice before complaining to the higher authorities if he misuses his judicial authority.

Yesterday's *Amis* in one of its editorials touched on the budget for the current year which has been submitted to the Senate by the minister of finance for ratification.

It expressed the hope that the budget would soon be ratified by the parliament so that the state machinery can continue to function at its optimal speed.

In another editorial the same issue of the paper stressed the need for naming the streets and the houses. With the expansion of the city and the rapid growth of population it is now very difficult to find a house or an office.

That is because none of very few streets have names and the houses and buildings are not numbered. That is why most of the invitation cards carry a map of the locality in which the host lives.

The problem is bound to get more serious as the time goes by and the city grows further. Therefore, it is high time that the proper authorities take the question of naming the streets and numbering the houses in the interest of the public.

Yesterday's *Isiah* carries an editorial welcoming the opening of another trout cleaning and processing plant in Parwan province.

Obviously this is a step in the right direction. By cleaning, sorting and packing rainbows according to international standards, it will be possible to find new markets and get better prices for our rainbows exports, it said.

However, it added, Parwan is not the only province where rainbows are produced. Ghazni, Herat and Kandahar, too, are famous for their rams and rainbows.



The sudden arrival in Israel of General Theodore Conway, commander in chief, United States Strike Command, could precede decisive events in the Middle East, the authoritative newspaper *Al Ahran* said.

The meeting between General Conway and Israeli Defence Minister Moshe Dayan on Thursday raised certain questions at a time when tension was approaching explosion point along the Suez Canal, the editorial said.

The Arab world could not forget that American officials had made assuring statements in the days preceding the Israeli aggression of 1967—the opening of the six-day war—the editorial added.

*Pravda* said: "Questions of economic cooperation between the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries invariably attract the attention of the world public."

"Heightened interest is shown in this problem today because of the recent events in Czechoslovakia. Western propaganda exerts no little effort to cast a shadow on the economic relations between Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Union. There are also some people in Czechoslovakia who wrongly interpret the Soviet Union's foreign economic policy. Right-wing, anti-socialist elements resort to all kinds of slander in an attempt to distort the nature of economic relations between the USSR and the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic."

However, facts irrefutably show that Soviet-Czechoslovak economic relations have always been built on principles of complete equality, mutual benefit and fraternal mutual assistance.

Czechoslovakia possesses a skilled labour force and a developed manufacturing industry, but a relatively narrow home market (about 50 per cent of Czechoslovakia's social product is exported). In view of this, Czechoslovakia's economy is constantly faced with the problem of how to get raw materials and food, how to dispose of its manufactured commodities and, at the same time, how to cover its high transport expenditures.

Because of the sharp competition

The editorial urged the governments in these provinces to encourage people to join hands and build similar plants which will more than pay for themselves in the long run.

and frequently changing situation on the capitalist market, planned cooperation with the Soviet Union is, as the Czechoslovak leaders have frequently stressed, of paramount importance to Czechoslovakia's normal economic development. This is the main reason why the volume of Soviet-Czechoslovak trade has increased almost ninefold in the past 20 years and will exceed 2,000 million roubles in 1969. This will be greater than the trade between Britain and the FRG.

"The decisive place the Soviet Union holds in Czechoslovakia's foreign relations is determined not only by its large volume of trade but, what is particularly important, also by the mutual trade structure. In the last few years Czechoslovakia has sold to the Soviet Union more than 40 per cent of all its engineering exports. The share of machines and equipment in Czechoslovakia's exports to the USSR will increase to 68 per cent in 1966-1970. In 1956-1960 the figure was 37 per cent."

"The Soviet market creates favourable conditions for the utilisation of Czechoslovakia's engineering capacities, determines the prospects for their development, and ensures employment and guaranteed earnings to hundreds of thousands of Czechoslovak workers. At the same time, it enables Czechoslovakia to find the means necessary to pay for the large quantities of raw and other materials purchased from the Soviet Union. According to approximate estimates, the purchase of raw materials and food products on the capitalist market in the quantities supplied to Czechoslovakia by the Soviet Union would have cost about 600 million dollars a year. The currency received by Czechoslovakia from the sale of manufactured goods to the capitalist countries cannot ensure such purchases."

The newspapers here say the change came Friday and that since then President Francisco Macias government has given few exit visas and Spaniards have been told to wait a few days.

President Macias had earlier promised UN special representative Marcel Lamayo to allow anybody who wanted to leave to do so, they said.

S. Khalil, Editor-in-chief

Tel: 24047

Residence: 42365

SHAFIE RAHEL, Editor

Tel: 23821

Editorial Ex. 24, 58

For other numbers first dial switch-board number 23043, 24028, 24024

Circulation and advertising

Extension 59

### Cleaning up Washington

### Facing harsh facts of crime, fear

Richard Nixon has made it clear, both before and since his election, that he is determined to be President of an America where people can walk freely. And in the Nixon Administration's war on crime, Washington, D.C.—the one city in the United States where the Federal Government is the agency responsible for law enforcement—is recognised as being in the front line.

Describing Washington as a city living in fearless one of the crime capitals of the world—Nixon is on record as saying: "I pledge that the Nixon Administration will make it a first order of business to sweep the streets of Washington free of these prowlers and muggers and marauders and restore freedom from fear to the nation's capital."

Recently, I returned home to Washington, D.C., after a lengthy absence: it was to re-enter a world in which personal safety is a daily concern, and in which crime and violence are facts of life. There were more than 11,000 murders in the U.S. last year.

In Washington anyone with a minimum of prudence will take care where he walks and at night will almost never walk alone. A police car goes past in the night, with at least two policemen together for their own protection, and with a dog caged in the back seat. Foot patrolmen here, as elsewhere in America, are always armed, and now take dogs with them on night patrol in most parts of the city.

Washington is a city with a racial problem, where more than

By Christopher Harkness

60 per cent of the population is black, as the white, middle classes drift to the "whites only" suburbs across the Virginia and Maryland state lines. The homes of well-to-do businessmen, lawyers, public servants and other members of the elite of the world's most powerful nation stop at 16th Street, the edge of the ghetto, the beginning of poverty.

Few houses and apartments in the ghetto have air conditioning, and in summer the hot, sweltering summer nights shorten tempers and increase the bitterness and resentment that are the chief causes of crime.

Even now, in winter, when hatred and despair are driven indoors by the cold, Washington is not a safe city. A White House secretary was attacked on her way home from work, during the first hopeful week of the Nixon Administration. And armed robberies—the crimes that worry most people—have doubled in the last year alone.

Seven Street, North West, less than half a mile from the White House, still bears the scars of the race riots of last year. Farther away from the centre of town, on a hill where one can see the temples of American democracy spread out below, stands an old clapboard house, poor and run down like its neighbours. Last autumn, a crazed woman stood there with a knife, tore at her clothes and screamed at passers-by.

A policeman drew his pistol, stepped as he backed away from the poor, elderly woman, and

shot her. By coincidence, the woman was black, the policeman white. I remember that on this street, so calm now, there were shooting and burning for a day and a night, as police cordoned off the area and confronted the angry residents.

Even worse than the presence of crime and violence in Washington is the fear of crime. Only a small percentage of people come into personal contact with crime; indeed, the poor are the chief victims of all crimes, with only about 10 per cent of them in Washington being committed by members of one race against members of another.

But the fear is there, as television nightly replays, and ever dramatizes, the tragedies from one corner of the country to the rest. During the Presidential election campaign last year, crime and violence became one of the central issues, as the Federal Bureau of Investigation reported that at the rate of crime was increasing by 20 per cent a year.

Crime in Washington may not be largely inter-racial; but the reaction by the white community, both locally and nationally, is based on strong racial feelings.

Washingtonians have no local government of their own, a sides, a mayor and city council that are not elected, but are appointed by the President of the United States. He is the real "mayor" of Washington, and the Congress of the United States is the real "city council".

During the election campaign, Nixon promised to crack down on crime. (Continued on page 4)

### Luckless Laos

### Leader wishes nation to be left alone

By Anthony

"There has been a remarkable improvement in the fighting trim of the Laotian forces in the past year," an American observer told me in Vientiane, the hot and dusty capital of Laos.

Outside the American Embassy a procession of ducks obstructed the path of a straw-batted, panting pedicab driver. What struck me most in this unusual capital city was how haggard, grim and unhappy people in the streets looked comparable to the relaxed easy-going Thais just across the Mekong river.

"Laos is one of the most backward countries we have ever been involved with," the American observer commented. But soon we were back to the military situation, the chief talking point in this unlucky land, whose problems were supposed to have been settled at Geneva in 1962, but much of which is under the direct or indirect control of North Vietnam.

I was told that the setting up of a Combined Operations Centre in the Laotian army had resulted in a great improvement in command and military control at national level. There has been an impressive increase in the number of young yet battle-seasoned officers in responsible positions. There has also been, as the American expert put it, "a growth of more professional attitude and outlooks throughout the Lao armed forces."

Anyone even casually acquainted with the comic opera touch and care-free ways usual among Laotian officers, particularly those of the higher ranks, will appreciate the significance of this.

nificance of the Americans' last remark. Furthermore, a general reorganisation of the defence establishment is now under way to bring about a streamlined military force tailored to local needs.

On the other hand, the enemy has been helped by an influx of fresh North Vietnamese army units and new weapons—such as the 140 mm rockets and the AK family of arms—and increased quantities of munitions from China and North Vietnam.

A total of 75,000 troops under the Laotian government command are facing now just over 50,000 enemy combat troops, including 18,350 North Vietnamese "advisers" and regular units. In addition, there are 21,650 North Vietnamese support troops, mainly used for the upkeep of the Ho Chi Minh trails.

Laos' principal misfortune is that it lies astride this supply route along the Mekong that is considered vital to the communist cause in South Vietnam. The communists have largely secured land access to the trails, but they are constantly harassed by American aircraft operating from Thailand, South Vietnam and Seven Fleet carriers. While American Air Force involvement in this section of the Laotian battle scene is more or less openly admitted, there are no American ground troops in Laos, although an estimated 80 U.S. military advisers are attached to individual units of the Laotian army.

In the confused and shifting war situation the government forces now seem to be broadly where they were

back in 1961, during the original confrontation with the communist Pathet Lao, which led to the "neutralisation" of the country at the Geneva conference in 1962. The Vientiane Government has just reported that since June 1962 Pathet Lao forces have violated the ceasefire agreements exactly 3,365 times.

Roughly half the country is controlled by government forces, with somewhat more than half the total population. But several towns, notably Saravane, Tha Heng and Attapeu, in the south, are now surrounded by the communists and may slip into their hands by default rather than by direct assault—as the Pathet Lao seems reluctant to press its war actions too openly for fear of large scale American intervention in the fighting.

In the north, the communists have always held considerable territory overlooking on China and North Vietnam, but lately the North Vietnamese and Pathet Lao troops have made serious forays in a southern direction and the situation there is fluid at the moment.

An interesting sideline to the conventional war story in the north is provided by what are reported to be about 30,000 guerrillas, mainly Meo tribesmen, operating behind communist lines. Many of these Meos, a fiercely independent, warlike tribe, have been trained and are reportedly led by men of the American Central Intelligence Agency. Considerable damage is apparently caused to the communist side by these pro-Western guerrillas.

(Continued on page 4)

### Decade of do and don't

### Sane and serene seventies?

By Anthony Sylvester

As the last year of the Nineteen-Sixties begins we may wonder what adjective will be applied to them. There has been a habit of attaching descriptive labels to the decades in British life. In the previous century there had been the Hungry Forties, accurately named after a disastrous famine in Ireland and the near-starvation of the ill-paid urban poor in England, thanks to the Corn Laws, so kind to the farmer.

The gold-rush in several countries made quick fortunes for a lucky few who spent madly. For them the Forties were "Roaring".

Fifty years later came the Naughty Nineties, named after two clichés, the dissipated notables with the Prince of Wales to give rank to their indulgence, and the decadent artists with the brilliant talents of Wilde, Beardsley, and others to give quality to their vagaries.

In this century the Twenties have been called the Jazz Age. After the long horror of World War I there was relief in gin and gambols. Scott Fitzgerald was the realistic painter in his own life of a giddy generation on both sides of the Atlantic. London then had its Bright Young People happy in frantic escapades.

It did not last. The care-free of the Jazz Twenties became the care-worn people of the Tormented Thirties. The decade which began with a vast financial slump, ended with international disaster. There were the Hungry Thirties for the British unemployed, who were miserably existing on an inhumanly small dole. Some marched in silent protest

from stricken Lyneside to their peacefulness. A march now leads to a melee, they had no strength for riot in their thin, weary bodies.

The torturing menace of inevitable war hung over all. After the long ordeal came for Britain the Welfare Forties, with Clement Attlee as Comforter General and then the Good Time Fifties with Harold MacMillan to label them with a phrase that lingered.

There is an intelligible aptness in the old period labels, but the permissive Sixties have been a puzzle defying classification. In many countries there were completely contrasted and contradictory trends. Permissiveness and prohibiteness were astonishingly mingled. This decade broke down the old ethical standards in private lives and piled up restrictions on public activities. In one manner ours is a Do-As-You-Please Age, in another a Do-As-You-Are-Told Age.

New laws came streaming from Westminster while lawlessness was rife in the streets. The age in Britain was both a liberator and a gaoler. Out went the theatre censorship and the restrictions on words unfit to print.

Out went chastity among the young and the traditional notions of discipline and decorum. In came the dope-pedlars, forbidden by law but easily finding customers. It was Rob-as-You-Please for armed burglars. To be a night-watchman or even a bank-clerk merited "danger-money".

Other young people marched campaigning for peace with their banners and slogans.

They joined by the "hippies" loaded and strangled in their flowery squalor. The top of the Pops teams made fortunes and set girls hysterically screaming, while toughs who were out for trouble and turned a dignified protest into a lecherous young people joined by the British brawls.

Into the once cloistered calm of the universities was poured a new student class some of whom regarded their academic premises as Babilon to be captured and examinations as an impertinence imposed by dotards.

There were grotesque extremes in clothing. Lads denouncing war sported military gear. Others, regard ing collars and ties as symbols of stodgy middle-class life swathed themselves in sweaters to the chin as though they were sailors in the Arctic seas.

Whiskered and grey-beard were once adjectives of contempt applied to the very old by the young who now sported facial fungus in profusion. The miniskirted girls were less and less as they paddled to the office in the rain. On the "with it" section of the liberated stage there was a parade of nakedness which only proved that adornment is more slightly than exposure.

Freedom indeed, yet all the time the legislating politicians added one restriction to another. The Treasury, spending public money in every direction, tried to stop private spending and failed. People clamoured and struck for more and more money which brought less and less, and naturally decided to turn their (Continued on page 4)

Classified: per line, bold type Af. 20  
Display: Column inch, Af. 100  
Maximum seven lines per insertion  
Subscription rates

Yearly	Af. 1000
Half Yearly	Af. 600
Quarterly	Af. 300

#### FOREIGN

Yearly	\$ 40
Half Yearly	\$ 25
Quarterly	\$ 15



# NURSING EDUCATION EXPANDS BUT STILL THERE AREN'T ENOUGH GIRLS

By A Staff Writer

The need for properly trained nurses can hardly be over-emphasised if we are to improve our medical services in the capital and the provinces. Nursing is specially suited to women, but, unfortunately, we had to do with male nurses for quite some time until recently when women started playing a more active role in the society.

Although we still have to have male nurses the number of properly trained women nurses is constantly increasing because sustained publicity has been carried out during recent years by responsible organisations to encourage women to enter this profession.

Previously women were rather reluctant to consent to becoming nurses, for the profession inevitably entailed working at hospitals where men patients were accepted. They also had to work at night shift.

However these difficulties are being overcome now, Miss Rabia Sherzadah, assistant principal of the nursing school of College of Medicine, was asked to comment on the school's problem of attracting new recruits.

She said that fortunately parallel with progress in other fields women are making headway in the field as well. "Although the problem is not fully solved it is now possible to get a considerable number of young ladies to join the school," she said.

She explained that the school has so far presented a total of 212 graduates from this school is the same as those of the 12th grade. The subjects taught at the school include specialised nursing training as well as general instruction with books, stationary and lectures. The graduates from the school go to the Women's Hospital, the Wazir Akbar Khan Hospital and Ebne Seena.



A nursing class of the Maternity Hospital in session.

Those who are first in the class are usually asked to teach in the school or are awarded scholarship for further studies abroad.

Another organisation which provides nursing education for girls is the Maternity Hospital. The hospital in 1950 started a small course for the training of midwives. However, soon afterwards, it was realised that the need for women nurses was even greater.

for the smooth functioning of the hospital.

Consequently the course was expanded to include nursing and midwifery training simultaneously. This course has graduated 131 students, so far, who are all working in various hospitals.

Mrs Khawar Aziz, assistant principal of the nursing and midwifery school, too, in an interview complained about the fact that not very many women readily take to the nursing profession.

This, she said, was because some parents still think of nursing as a job not suited to young girls. Although the number of applicants is quite high, she explained, those with some standards of education are few. It is difficult to provide normal education to those who cannot.

## Real native cooking of Sardinia

Its real native cooking is somewhat different from that of the Italian mainland, which is why it is included here. Even more different are the Sardi themselves, speaking a mysterious sounding language. This is the wildest, most untamed place in Europe—around it, on its perimeter, perched uneasily and incongruously in their fun places, the very rich live.

The bread varies from village to village. On religious feast days it is sometimes made in the forms of ships, animals, birds and human beings (carbonchiddus and coccochiddus).

Many different soups—fregula and succu tundu are two kinds of minestrone, with little balls of semolina, coloured with saffron and cooked in broth; some are made with ferritus (broad beans).

There are marvellous roasts of poceddu (sucking pig), kid, wild boar, venison, either prepared in a trenh (cottage or carragiu) or cooked in an oven with parsley, basil and myrtle leaves—sometimes with a smaller animal inside the larger one.

Another dish is cordula, lamb or kid's guts roasted on a spit, or stewed. Pilati is the oriental pilaf, flavoured with the juices of the meat which is served with it.

Puddingos a pienu are fowls stuffed with their giblets—the chickens are good, getting their sustenance in the tough terrain. Very good, too, the rugged sartizzu sausages and ham made from the domestic pig or wild boar.

Fish cassola is a soup prepared with very many different sorts, but itariga are pressed and shed roes of tunny and red mullet with oil and vinegar and there is fresh tunny in season.

The sweets are as varied as the breads—many of them are prepared with almonds and a delicious honey of the evergreen shrub, arbutus.

Pardulas is cheese pastry, ziddini is a sort of cake made with semolina, roasted almonds, grape must (sapal) and cinnamon. Tumbada, a pudding of milk, eggs, lemon and erciole macaroons.

Some of the cheese are fit for heroes; casu becciu is eaten with the worms which inhabit it in full activity; a good milk cheese is fresca giocdu is a sort of yoghurt made from cows milk or the milk of goats and ewes.

Wines: Vernaccia is a very powerful, full, amber-coloured dry white wine; Malvasia strong and straw-colored rather sweet; Nasco is similar, but drier varieties exist.

Nuragus is a table wine of the Cagliari region, Oliena is a red wine with a flavour of strawberries. Campidano and Sandalyon are red table wines. Of liqueurs, Villacido is similar to Strega and Abbardente.

## Madam, My Madam

### Thumbing through the pages

By Nokta Cheen

"I really like the magazines you bring home", she told me with a big smile.

I was suddenly reminded of the interest she has taken in magazines I take home for years. She does not read a word of what is in them. She simply glances at the pictures, especially the ones of the actors and actresses, and then throws them away. Our two year old son has in fact more interest in the copy of the magazines than she does.

"I bring lots of magazines home. Which ones do you like the most?" I asked.

"I like Paris Match and Der Spiegel", she said matter of factly.

"But, but, honey you don't know German or French", I said with great surprise. "You should speak of time, Newsweek, Life, or the Iranian magazines which you can read", I added.

"Knowing or not knowing, is not important. You bring them home, and I see them around here. I like to look at them", she said.

"I'm glad you like that. But, to be specific, what kind of things do you like in them?", I asked her.

"The latest fashions. The pictures of the models, the dresses and all that," she said and then asked, "aren't there special fashion magazines which one could subscribe to?"

"Of course there are. Magazines like Vogue, Bazaar and Queen are all famous for fashion coverage," I told her.

"That is fine, and when you subscribe for me? Give them my address so that the magazines come to me directly," she said.

"Now, now, let's not rush. Let's see how much these magazines cost, whether we can afford them or not, and to which one we should subscribe," I asked her.

After five telephone calls, I told her the next day in my office that I should not forget to take down the rate of subscription and addresses of these magazines. I found out all the details, and the next night she came two magazines that I should subscribe for her.

The next day, again through pressures brought on me by telephone, I sent requests to these magazines to start the subscription.

In another six weeks the magazines started coming along with bills. But of course, as usual, I forgot to send the money which I should have sent. And more and more of these bills came home to the address given for the subscription. She had passed these bills on to me and I put them in the file "to be answered".

Finally I sent the cheques to the magazines. And when I came home, my wife, too, had sent cheques to these magazines.

"This is rather a strange coincidence. What should we do now?", she asked me.

"Well, let's wait and see," I said.

After a few days we received confirmation with a little note saying that all the cheques have been received with thanks and that we have been enrolled as subscribers for five years.

## Women cling to a sentimental

### New Year's day

By Our Own Reporter

The state income during last year amounted to Af. 5,750 million.

Traditions may be changing fast in certain areas of social life, but the sentimentality about new year remains the same for the housewife.

They have a way of remembering their younger days when they were preparing for the new year festivities, held usually at the foot of Al-Babul.

The festivities there included flying kites, lantern lighting, animal shows, tree planting ceremony, riding merry-go-rounds etc.

They recall their own mothers preparing the youngsters for the occasion by coloring them in gay coloured dresses and packing them off with the men folks to join the festivities.

Once the bulk of work was off their hands the mothers used to also be in the spirit of the new year. As a by-product all women in the neighbourhood used to wear their best chadars and leave their homes in a stroll.

They would meet friends and neighbours by accident and slowly walk upon the new grass the foot of the nearest mountains.

Soon small groups would join one another to form what used to appear as a procession of old-fashioned ladies. The procession would usually head for the biggest graveyard in the capital on the eastern slopes of the star Derwaza mountain.

With the basic idea used to be to pay homage to the dead ones it gradually developed into an exclusive picnic. Sweets and cold food were brought to the site by some of the more thoughtful housewives. Jokes and stories sometimes became rather gossipy.

The crowd would remain until late in the evening when both the kids and the mothers would return home, tired and ready for a good night's sleep.

The busiest time of preparation for the new year starts a day earlier for the housewife who has to prepare the new year dinner which almost invariably includes some sort of poultry and green vegetable preferably spinach.

The modern house wife has to follow pretty much in the footsteps of those who have seen better days when it comes to preparing for the new year festivities and has to put up with jokes and teasing of the youngsters who do their best to laugh at other peoples' expenses.

Everyone makes special effort to put a joyous mood for it is tacitly agreed that a gloomy new year would inevitably lead to the continuation of the mood throughout the year.

## Press On Women:

### Raising the legal marriage age

By A Staff Writer

As many young papers carried these stories and pictures of two teen-agers who got married in a Kabul court. The girl now called Mariam was a Hindu. She fell in love with the boy next door, a Moslem, and so got married changed her religion.

Playing up such a story, which is a very private matter, by papers brings to mind several questions. To mention among these is whether the practice is rather discriminatory. There have been a few Afghan girls of Moslem faith, who have married ataleen and non-Moslem foreigners. Some have given up their Afghan citizenship as a result of these unions. But these cases have not been given wide press coverage.

There is no question that the 18 year old girl who became Moslem and married the boy she loved, had every right to do so. The eligible age for marriage under the present law is 15 years. In accordance with

the provisions of the Islamic law, a Moslem can not marry a Hindu unless the latter converts.

The story is of course of one of triumphant love for the girl as well as the boy but we aren't certain whether the Hindu community here would like to see bold headlines in the papers saying a Hindu girl becomes a Moslem.

The next question is whether the setting the marriage eligibility age at 15 is a logical one.

In many parts of the world where girls get better education and where parents know a lot more about how to bring up and guide their daughters, the legal marriage age is higher.

Raising this age in Afghanistan, in view of the rapid social changes, is important in order to prevent parents from forcing their daughters into marriage before they complete their education.

This will also prevent hasty and arbitrary marriages of the teenagers and will also remedy to an extent the social ill of old men marrying very young girls.

The life of such girls more than often is a tragedy. The old husband soon dies, leaving a number of youngsters behind. The older children of the former wives usually get control of the father's holdings.

In many cases even after the death of the husband the widow has no freedom. Depending on the tradition of the family she may be kept to bring up the children or be married to a brother or another next of kin of the deceased whether she likes it or not.

If marrying such young girls is forbidden by law there is every chance that girls even in the countryside, when they become more mature, can influence their parents when their fate is to decide.

## All About Women

### Reindeer breeder of the north

This young woman with a child belongs to one of the small native tribes of the north Katya Porsan, live in the centre of the Taimyr Peninsula, the northernmost part of the Asian continent.

They number a little over 500 and live in the boundless tundra, they were for a long time isolated from the outer world, which led on their cultural and economic development.

The new Soviet order has changed not only the appearance of this native district, but the entire life of its inhabitants.

Very good hunters, reindeer breeders and fishermen, they have joined in advisers and industrial workers over the material well-being of their vast land.

Katya Porsan is a reindeer breeder at the Volochanski station. The season of a reindeer breeder is hard work. The whole year round he roams the tundra, in ponds and in mud frosts, enduring great inconvenience. All the same, the Nganasans cannot imagine life without the tundra without reindeer.

Who will Katya's son, Gora, be? An engineer? This perhaps, is not the main thing. All roads are open to him. For the time being everybody wishes him one thing: "Grow up, Gora! Reindeer well!"

And judging by the opinion of the doctors at the state farm polyclinic, who regularly go out to the Nganasans' camps, Gora's health is excellent.

Only some five decades ago the Nganasans had no idea what a doctor was. Today there are in Taimyr dozens of maternity consultation centres and polyclinics watching over the health of the

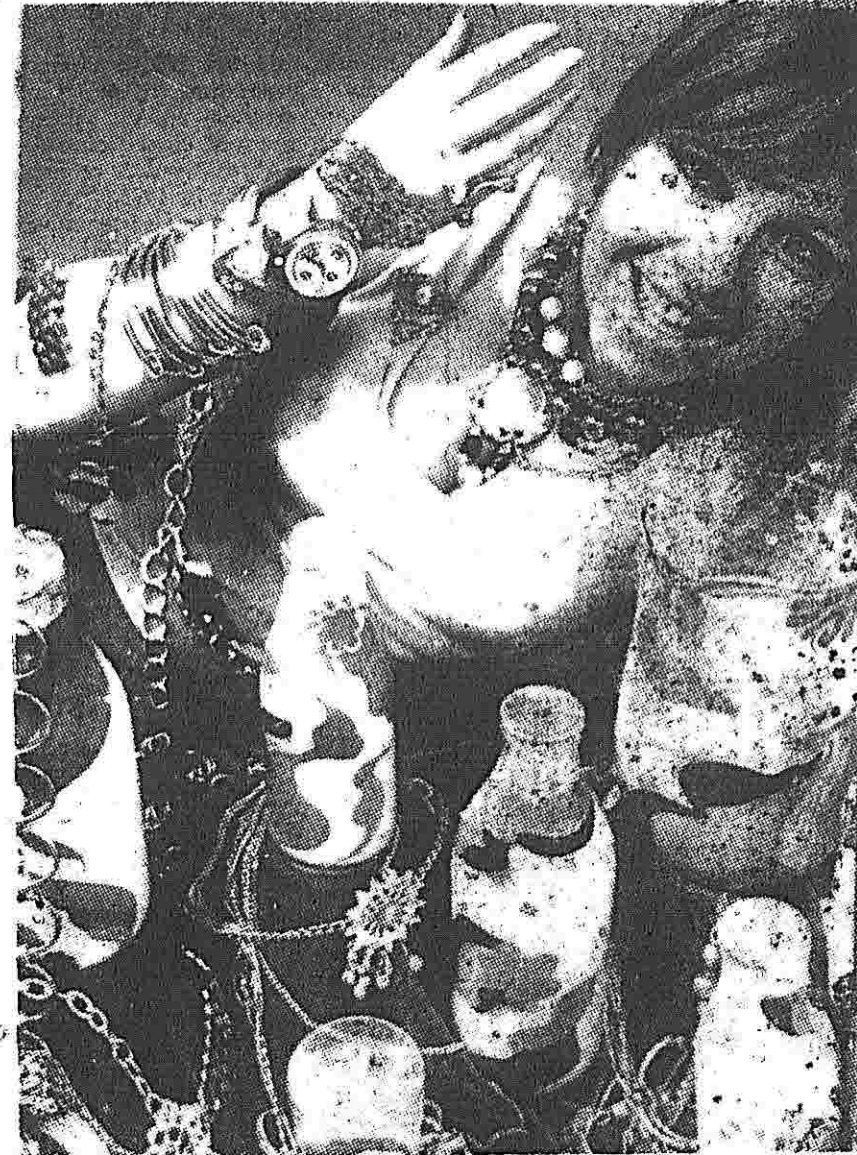
Mothers enjoy particular care. On the Volochanski state farm, like on the other farms on Taimyr there are creches and kindergartens and boarding schools.

Roaming with their herds over

the tundra, the Nganasans can be at ease about their children. At the state farm children's establishments they are well taken care of by attentive teachers and doctors.



A Nganasan woman and her child



This year's "International Green Week" in W. Berlin presented a nearly avant-gardistic look. Under the motto "Gourmet Fashions", the agricultural products of the Federal Republic of Germany were not on display at the usual stands but in attractive boutiques. According to the hour of the day, fashionably dressed young ladies demonstrated the preparation of tasty dishes for breakfast, lunch and dinner.



## Airlines

## TUESDAY

## Ariana Afghan Airlines:

DEPARTURES	FLIGHT TIME
Kabul, Kandahar, Herat	FG-230 0830
Kabul, Kunduz, Mazar, Kabul, Tehran, Beirut	FG-107 0900
Kabul, Beirut	FG-205 1630

## ARRIVALS

Amritsar, Kabul	FG-305 0830
Moscow, Tashkent, Kabul	FG-605 1220
Mazar, Kunduz, Kabul	FG-108 1350
Herat, Kandahar, Kabul	FG-231 1540

## Bakhtar Afghan Airlines:

DEPARTURE	FLIGHT TIME
Kabul, Kunduz, Taluqan, Faizabad	BL-03 0830

ARRIVAL	FLIGHT TIME
Faizabad, Taluqan, Kunduz, Kabul	BL-04 1420

TMA:	FLIGHT TIME
DEPARTURE	TL-204 0900

Kabul, Beirut	
---------------	--

## Pharmacies

## OPEN TONIGHT:

Open tonight:  
Hakim-Kute Sangi  
Muhsen Asri-Jade Nader Pashtoon  
Najib-Cinema Pamir  
Faiz-Bini Hesar  
Barikut Dah Mazang  
Rona-Malek Asghar sq.  
Asri-Jade Nader Pashtoon  
Wahidi-Share Nau  
Amiri-Share Nau  
Akhundzadah-Darulaman  
Shakeri see-Jade Maiwand  
Eqbal-Jade Maiwand  
Asri Spuzhmay Jade Maiwand  
Karte Char and Pashtoonistan  
General Medical Depot  
Tel: 41252 and 20528

Important  
Telephones

Police Station	—20
Traffic Department	—41700
Airport	—21283—20872
Fire Department	13
Telephone repair 29	
Main post office 24361	

## Weather

Skies in the northern, northeastern, southern and central regions will be cloudy and other parts of the country clear. Yesterday the warmest areas were Nemroz, Fargh and Jalalabad with a high of 3 C, 91.4 F. The coldest areas were Lal with a low of 0 C, 32 F. Yesterday North Salang, Lal, Shahrak, Bamian and Faizabad had rain and snow. Today's temperature in Kabul at 11:30 a.m. was 17 C, 63 F with cloudy skies. Wind speed was recorded in Kabul at 5 knots.

Yesterdays temperatures:	
Kabul	22 C 6 F
Kandahar	72 F 43 F
Mazare Sharif	32 C 10 C
Herat	89 F 50 F
Kunduz	21 C 10 C
Ghazni	70 F 50 F
North Salang	29 C 9 C
South Salang	84 F 48 F
Shahrak	21 C 11 C
Bamian	70 F 52 F
	21 C 9 C
	70 F 48 F
	5 C 2 C
	41 F 36 F
	7 C 2 C
	44 F 36 F
	17 C 1 C
	63 F 34 F
	17 C 3 C
	63 F 37 F



## ARIANA CINEMA:

At 2, 4, 7 and 9 p.m. American and Italian colour film dubbed in Farsi ULYSSES with Kirk Douglas, Anthony Quinn and Rossana Podesta. Sunday at 7 p.m. in English.

## PARK CINEMA:

At 2, 5, 7 and 9 p.m. American and Italian colour film dubbed in Farsi ULYSSES with Kirk Douglas, Anthony Quinn and Rossana Podesta. Saturday at 7 p.m. in English.

## World news in brief

BANGKOK, March 17, (Reuter)

Two young men, both expert pistol shots, died in a blazing gun duel in Rayong province over a girl they both loved, police reported Sunday.

Police said that when the girl's parents favoured Chan Pokham, 26, who was richer than his rival, Tham Amrin, 20, the latter challenged Chan to a pistol duel.

The two men died of chest wounds, police said.

LONDON, March 17, (DPA).—“Amnesty International” the organisation devoted to helping political prisoners, announced Sunday it would continue to fight for the release of 59 year old Said Alkilic, jailed by the Turkish authorities for writing about socialism in a newspaper competition.

This subject is restricted by the Turkish penal code Alkilic, a father of four, has been acquitted by the Turkish courts but was still in prison, the organisation said.

Disarmament  
prospects good:  
U.S. delegate

GENEVA, March 17, (DPA).—U.S. disarmament negotiator Gerard Smith yesterday expressed confidence about the prospects of the 17-nation disarmament conference which resumed sitting here Tuesday.

Liberal to newsmen on his arrival Smith stressed the importance of the conference as the main forum of the world for multilateral disarmament negotiations.

He said that possible direct talks between Washington and Moscow on restricting rocket production could only complement the Geneva negotiations.

Smith, who replaces William C. Foster as co-chairman of the 17-nation conference is expected to meet his Soviet colleague Alexei Roshchin Monday.

The themes of this next round of disarmament talks would include moves to keep oceans free from military installations and a halt to underground atomic tests.

Smith said America's clear cut ideas on these subjects are contained in a letter from U.S. President Richard M. Nixon which Smith will submit to the conference at the opening session Tuesday.

Concorde cuts  
Pacific flight  
time to 7 hours

TOKYO, March 15, (Reuter). A massive increase in air travels across the Pacific is expected to develop when the supersonic civil transport Concorde is introduced in 1973.

F. H. Burgess, special director and sales manager of the British Aircraft Corporation, said Friday.

He told a press conference that the supersonic aircraft, jointly developed with the SUD Aviation of France with the assistance of the British and French governments, would shorten the air travel time between Tokyo and San Francisco to 12 hours from the present 13 hours.

With a 50 per cent surcharge for supersonic jet travel fare, about 20 per cent of the passengers are expected to travel by the Concorde, he said.

Burgess said the British Overseas Airways Corporation (BOAC) and the Pan American World Airways have each reserved eight Concorde the first of which would probably be put into service in 1973.

Japan Airlines have also tentatively reserved three Concorde the first of which will be commissioned in 1974, Burgess said.

RECORDS!  
JUST ARRIVED!

Large consignment of assortée new records -

## CLASSICAL

## POPULAR

## DANCING

## BLUES

## BEAT

SIEMENS AFGHANISTAN LIMITED  
JADA MAIWAND

Tel. 21911/21912

ext. 09

PARIS, March 17, (DPA).—The French nuclear submarine “Le Redoutable” is again ready for service after two years in dry dock for improvements.

The nuclear-powered submarine, which was refloated again Saturday, is armed with 16 nuclear missiles each with a range of some 3,000 kilometres. New sea trials are expected to start shortly.

ANKARA, March 17, (DPA).—Five NATO countries, the United States, Britain, Greece, Italy and Turkey are to hold expensive naval manoeuvres in the Mediterranean from Monday.

The exercises are scheduled to end March 28 and will include airforce and submarine units of member countries.

ANKARA, March 17, (DPA).—Turkish Minister of Power Refet Sezgin Sunday announced that technical and economic cooperation between his country and Czechoslovakia will be strengthened.

The minister was speaking following talks with Prague Foreign Trade Minister Jan Tabacek here Saturday.

SINGAPORE, March 17, (Reuter). More than 30 experts from nine countries Sunday began a two-week seminar in Singapore to discuss problems of welfare and social planning in Asia.

A seminar spokesman said delegates would exchange views on all aspects of social work, and discuss how the experiences of some countries could be applied to others.

Delegates would also visit housing estates, schools, family planning clinics and community centres in Singapore to see how welfare problems were dealt with in the republic, the spokesman said.

UK Ford workers  
shut down  
all production

LONDON, March 17, (AFP). Talks between unions and management of the giant Ford automobile factory ended in deadlock last night and Ford production throughout the country will be completely stopped for the first time since 1911 today.

The strike, which is costing the company one million pounds a day and is already three-weeks old is over penalty clauses aimed at wildcat strikes contained in a pay and productivity agreement.

Originally both management and the various trade unions operating at Ford signed the agreement. But the two largest unions involved, the Transport and General Workers and the Amalgamated Engineers and Foundry Workers, later backed out.

Employment and Productivity Minister Barbara Castle stepped into the dispute, which could have disastrous effects on Britain's shaky export position, after the talks broke down completely for three days last week.

## Tony

WANCHOS INFORM FRIENDS / ADMIRERS OF TONY THAT AFTER A DECADE POOR SOUL PASSED AWAY THIRTEENTH EVENING.

## House For Rent

A house equipped with modern kitchen and bathroom located in Karte Char is ready for rent. Contact: Kabul Hotel, Tel. 21503.

## Facing harsh facts of crime, fear

(Continued from page 2)  
Last August, President Johnson and the Congress authorised an additional 1,000 policemen for Washington. Now Nixon has urged the recruiting of yet 1,000 more, to bring the force up to 5,100, or one policeman for every 150 people in Washington—the highest ratio of policemen to residents in the country.

Even more important, he proposed a radical change in the procedures whereby accused persons are allowed to go free on bond pending trial. According to the Nixon proposal, some people who are arrested once, twice, or even seven times before coming to trial for the first offence will be held in detention for as long as it is necessary for their cases to come up for trial—perhaps a year or more in a city with an overcrowded court system.

This is a drastic step to deal with a drastic problem; indeed, the idea of “preventive detention” common to some European penal systems, goes against strong sentiments in the United States based on the principle that a “man is innocent until proved guilty.” But Nixon is reacting to a strong current of fear, partly justified, partly unreasoning, in America's capital he will be a long time dying.

A big problem facing any administration in a country so developed as the United States is how to achieve internal security without sacrificing basic principles of justice—a matter for which supporters of civil liberties are giving much thought.

What is clearly needed is not only more efficient police forces in terms of toughness against criminals but better relations with the public at all levels.

The war on crime will not be fully and permanently won until more progress is made in eliminating the causes of crime—including, among others, poverty, broken homes, and racial discrimination—and so bringing back to this city of power and greatness a sense of community and peace.

(FWF)

## Luckless Laos

(Continued from page 2)  
“If the North Vietnamese left us alone we would have no problem in coping with our communists”, a Laotian leader told me.

There are believed to be only 200 politically-trained Laotian communists active in the Pathet Lao movement. There are no communist cells or noticeable propaganda behind the Laotian government lines—a very different situation from that in neighbouring South Vietnam.

The Pathet Lao's forces would probably collapse very quickly, if North Vietnamese troops were withdrawn. They provide by far the most important prop to the communist military effort.

During the early months of 1968, when the communists launched their most aggressive dry season offensive in several years, it was the North Vietnamese troops that did most of the fighting. This year, on January 14, the Lao army suffered a major defeat when the Nam Bac Valley was retaken by North Vietnamese troops. In the same month the first North Vietnamese aircraft joined in the battle.

In southern Laos, where communist troops surrounded the provincial capitals of Saravane and Attapeu and occupied large areas of the rich Sedone Valley, the principal war was again played by the North Vietnamese units pouring in from South Vietnam the predominant part played in Laos's civil war by the northeastern communist neighbour is likely to be even more pronounced.

To be left alone is manifestly not Laos's destiny. (FWF)

## Permissive society

(Continued from page 2)  
paper-money into goods which would not lose their value. The tax-gatherers worked over-time. So did the shop-assistants amid a spending spree.

Cautions were disregarded as soon as given. Smoking was exposed as a peril and the latest figures still show soaring figures of tobacco sales. Civil Servants multiplied. It was the Planning Period, Planning spawns Inquiries, Commissions, and Reports. It was paper, paper everywhere and always a form to fill. Paper means more offices, desks, files and delays. Even farmers were tied to the desk poring over questions and returns. No Do-as-You-Please for busy people.

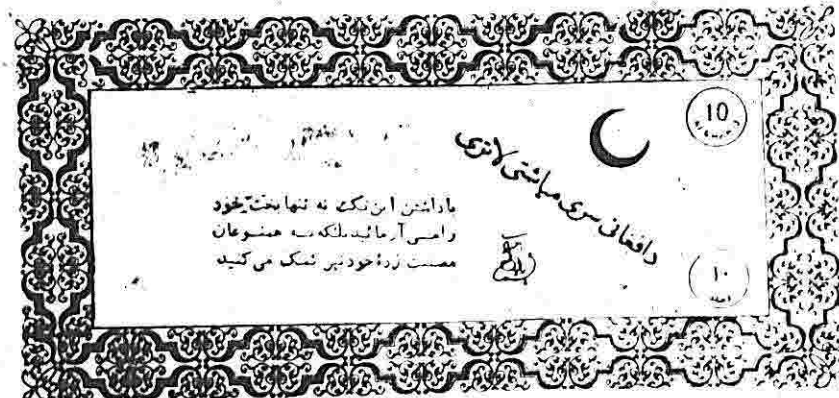
One fashion of the paradoxical Sixties was to talk of “the generation gap”. The old, whose dreadful antiquity was taken to begin at 40, were supposed to be incapable of understanding the young. It was assumed by the young that “everything you have done we do better”. It was an arrogant attitude which they will have to justify in the approaching decade.

What will be the label earned by it? It would be nice to think of properly remembering the Sixties and Seventies when Permissiveness in morals reached years of discretion and Prohibitiveness in public affairs began to dwindle.

(OFNS)

WANTED SECRETARY  
Must be fluent in English and Farsi, type 40 words a minute. Contact R. Loddengaard, University of Kabul, Faculty of Engineering, Telephone: 40341 / 104

## Be a winner even when you lose.



We have been selling lottery tickets for years at Af. 10 a pice because unlike other lotteries no one loses in Afghan Red Crescent Society raffles. You may be lucky and win one of our brand new cars, an expense paid trip to Beirut or Tehran, or cash prizes up to Af. 150,000. Even if you aren't lucky you still win.

Your money adds up to the society's ability to do a better job wherever and whenever its help is needed.

Buy Afghan Red Crescent Society Lottery Ticket. They help.